Annapolis, June vs. 1781.

B officers of the Maryland line you in the fitte are required to pool this place immediately, properly ed, to join the grays and the room filoned officers and privates on furor otherwise absent, are ellored to join the troops at this finition the delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. Q.

Charles county, May se, 1981
the refignation of the rev. Mr.
sleph Meliciner, this day received
the refignation of the rev. Mr.
sleph Meliciner, this day received
the refignation of Fort. lobacco is
become vaciat; the refiry of the
do therefore give notice, that any
of the church of England apply
the comes properly recommended
admitted into taid parift, and
entitled to the Afary made un for
poor of a minister, which is thirty
de pounds of transfer tebacco per
clear of collection; to be collected
finbleription made up by the ints of faid parift for that purpole;
te of the jubleription will expure
the day of August, 1281.

Signed per order,
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

N D S E O R S A L E.

NG ENLARGED, 644 acres, reeyed in January 1775, and certitursed for \$45 acres, examined,
ed, by the name of Head-Russien,
patented, because of the war a

Mayell'a United Frieydin, 339
part of Mayell's Parchase, 1440,
a adjoining each other. Part of
freely, 1316 acres; this traft lies
miles from the above lands. All
the are called freel-lands a coshpart of them is very good foil,
2 is very well watered, and there
te whole about soo acres of good
ground. There is little timber
above tracks, except on the main
ork of the weitern, or Delaware,
attaplico river, where enough may
arred to, build tobacco bussels.

ork of the western, or Delaware, atapico river, where enough may need to build tobacco houses od lie near the great mais road as and so miles from the latter, and so miles from the late Mr. Mandell. Resolution, granted for a of which about one half is clean racks; this land lies below Resolutions.

racts; this land lies below Bah-mit & miles from Frederick-town, Solomon Turner's. In all a

Solomon Turner's. In all a 47 acres. A reasonable prime ken for the whole; if the trashs parately, the price will be more ecording to the quality and fits, he title to all the trasts is indifferent for tobacco or specie, with indiffer tobacco or species.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

is to give public notice, that fibicriber intends to petition affembly of Maryland at their 5, the enable him by law to rad for, fourteen, bundred acres in Walhington county, and a five lots in Elizabeth-Lows, in y, being part of the effate of lagar, late of the county afore-

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 18, 1781, persons indepined to the character of this city, for dealings with him fines the between him and Mr. John as discover, which was in the of the year, 1779, are requested immediate, payment to the and all those who have chimal effice, are desired to make in legally authenticated to ANNE SELBY, executive.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

R S

JULY 5, Υ,

Mr. Greets,

THE following was drawn up in answer to the Byt-Stander immediately on the appearance of the piece sader that fignature, in your paper of the 29th of March last, but from an utter aversion to paper wars, I had determined not to trouble the public with it, till baving lately found my character considerably injured, and my plance construed into a convidion, I am induced to public it, and depend on your candour to give it a place in your paper as soon as possible. I am your humble servant,

G. CALLIS. Prince-George's county, June 22, 1781.

To the PUBLIC.

AM perfuaded every reader of Mr. Green's paper must remember a piece I of the 29th of March figned a Byestander, the writer of which professes to save me the trouble of appealing to the public by laying my conduct open to their riew. I should have been well pleased had this writer executed what he thus professed, and not observed. writer executed what he thus professed, and not ob-truded on them such a compound of salshood, malice, and abturdity, as would make every thinking man doubt which most to wonder at, the weakness of his head, or the corruption and depravity of his heart; his first accusation is that "I impertinently" requested leave of the governor and council to pubthis writer afferts it, but that I did it impertinently, or that the request in itself was impertinent, after being dragged from my home like a malefactor, hurried dragged from my home like a malefactor, hurried to Annapolis, confined there several days, "my papers seized, my private correspondence and domethic concerns exposed," and this "in a free government, without the least proof of disaffection, or probability of criminal conduct against the state." If y it it was impertinent after this, to request leave of his excellency and council to publish my case, I ask their paidon, and beg leave to affure them, I had not the smallest intention of giving effence. I mean neither to justify or apologise for chence. I mean neither to justify or apologise for the conduct of the rev. Mr. Addison, I that enly observe, that if he has erred, his error has long since proved his punishment; that it is both mean and cruel in the Bye-Stander to endeavour by every and cruel in the Bye-Stander to endeavour by every possible aggravation of circumstances, to embitter the minds of his countrymen against "an old man, breken with age and infirmities, wishing to revisit his native home, and find a grave amongst his anothers!" The Bye-Stander asks "if this was his real motive for his request to return, why did he effert his native land in the hoot of her distress?" Cae question is sometimes best answered by another; would speak. Mr. Bye-Stander: suffer me to also cae question is sometimes best answered by another; to you I speak, 'Mr. Bye-Stander; suffer me to ake you one question, after which I will again return to my narrative; be candid, are you not either same sharping, gambling speculator, or servite, mitating, admiring toad-eater, of a more exalted trave, who is ready with his wealth, wrung from the vitast of his country, to make an advantageous purchase of the "dirty acres in Prince-George's and Frederick counties" in case of consistant of the Bye-Stander will, I sear, think this an imperment question, but he must excuse it, when he indest that he himself has set the example.

His next charge is, that I went (sacinus infandum) to Elizabeth-town without leave; admitting his to be true, there is no law of the state that I can hear of (and I have taken a great deal of pains to enquire) by which leave is required for any free

an hear of (and I have taken a great deal of pains to enquire) by which leave is required for any free fain to go to Elizabeth terun, or any where else in the United States, that is not in possession of the enemy; but (unhapplity for the Byc Stander's venicity) I did not go to Elizabeth town, without fift obtaining leave; he next proceeds to charge the with receiving letters from Mr. Addison, and edivering them in a secret and clandessine nunner, which being discovered " and making some wisse," I collected and sent to the governor. I am sent times in charity disposed to hope, that this boutimes in charity disposed to hope, that this togue doughty giant is not always sensible of the flathat fathoods he utters, but is either biassed by a inclination to believe the worst, or a want of pagment to choose his informer. A simple and pagment to choose his informer. A simple and the relation of facts, for I pretend to nothing here, being unfacknied in the crooked paths of batroversy, will evince this to the world.

In the month of January last I obtained per-mission of the board of war in Philadelphia, to neet Mr. Addison on the lines, who upon re-dring information that I was at Elizabeth-town be letters (which the Bye-Stander to impudently

afferts I received from Mr. Addison) to major afferts I received from Mr. Addison) to major Adams, commissary of prisoners, from whom I received them after they were examined: all this the Bye-Stander must have known; since so far was I from making a secret of the business, that I spoke of it publicly and can prove that I did so. These letters I brought down with me, and mentioned to several gentlemen what number I had and for whom. To Mr. Dick, of Bladensburg, I delivered two, one for Richard Thomson, Esq. of Georgetown, the other for Thomas Duckett, Esq. of this county; the evening I got home I delivered one to two, one for Richard Thomson, Elq; of Georgetown, the other for Thomas Duckett, Esq; of this county; the evening I got home I delivered one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady. The next day George Lee, Esq; Dr. Baker, and several other gentlemen, came to see me; these letters being mentioned, Mr. Forster who was present observed, That they should be laid before the governor and council; I replied that it could not be necessary, as the letters had been examined by the commissary of prisoners, and the above mentioned gentlemen were of the same opinion, till Mr. Cook, who was also present, said he believed there was an express law for the purpose; they then advised me to take the earliest opportunity of doing it, which I did, by immediately collecting and enclosing them to the governor; and I soiemnly declare, that to the best of my recollection, there was not one of those letters out of my possession, there was not one of those letters out of my possession, there was not one of those letters out of my possession, there was not one of those letters out of my possession, there was not one of the best of my recollection in the menty-four hours, except the two first mentioned, which I could by no means have collected in time, and that I immediately enclosed them to his excellency and sent them to Mr. Samuel Hamson, who was disappointed in going to Annapolis so soon as he intended by a week or ten days.

I think it will now appear that I did not act in a very clandelline manner, or that the delivery of

I think it will now appear that I did not act in a very clandestine manner, or that I did not act in these letters being "discovered and making a noise," was (as this candid writer afferts) the cause these letters being "discovered and making a noise," was (as this candid writer afferts) the cause of their being collected and sent to the governor; for it cannot be conceived that there could have been "a noise" made about them in so snort a time, or if there was that I could possibly have heard of it. To the next charge I know not what to answer, it is of such a nature, that though I am not, naturally apt to despond. I can never hope the Bye-Stander ly apt to despond, I can never hope the Bye-Stander and his confederates will forgive me. It is no less, gentle reader, than my petitioning the affembly of the Delaware state for permission for Mr. Addison and his fon to reside amongst them, where he has some little property, after that includence had been some little property, after that includence had been some little property, after that indulgence had been refused them here; to deny this charge, even if I had an inclination, would answer little purpose, as he can quote my own letter to prove it; all that I can do therefore is, to throw mysels on the mercy of the public and submit to its decisions. I must now observe, that the Mr. R. mentioned in my letter is not seeing. ter is not Cassar Rodney, Esq; president of the Delaware state; the Bye-Stander in his supera-

The gentlemen who voted tor Mr. Addison's return will not, I am persuaded, be over solicitous to convince the Bye-Stander of their whiggism, fince that self important feribbler has in his malicious production them. production shewn himself to unworthy of the sa-vourable regard of any man of either truth, can-dour, or humanity, that his censure ought to be counted same, and his approbation the keenest

His charge of fraud is scarce worth an answer; a ftranger who should read his publication would naturally conclude that I had forged deeds, bribed falle witnesses, murdered or sent others out of the way in order to defraud the public with greater fe-curity; but would he not be aftonished when he came to be informed, that this enormous fraud with came to be informed, that this enormous fraud with which I am charged as an infirument, was nothing more than Mr. Addifon's endeavouring by lawful means only, to fave himfelf and family from indigence and beggary! Happy thrice happy would it have been for the public, had you Mr. Bye-Stander never been guilty of a greater fraud. My political principles never were, nor fhall they I trust ever be doubtful; duplicity I abhor and detest with all its works: I have been always ready and willing to

doubtful; duplicity I abhor and detest with all its works; I have been always ready and willing to serve my country, and have oftentimes exposed my life in her desence during the present contest, and am ready and willing to do the same again when ever my service may be required.

That the Bye-Stander should be mortised to see the sherist of Prince-George's do a kind or goodnatured office is not surprising. After (perhaps impertinently) censuring the governor and council for the mildness and senity of their proceedings, it is no wonder he should fall on the sherist, who humanely entering himself a security might seem to manely entering himself a security might seem to

entertain a different opinion. Having now finished the most disgustful task I ever undertook, I dismiss the Bye-Stander for ever, with this piece of advice, that whenever he appears in public again, I would recommend it to him to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth, for he really appears to be on very indisferent terms with her at present. I beg pardon of the public for thus trespassing on their patience, and am their very humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

LONDON, March 21.

LONDON, March 21.

It is faid an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the empress of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her imperial majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept, with unseigned pleasure, her majesty's proposal of a general congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers; under the express condition, that a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

March 22. It is now, says a correspondent, more than three weeks since Passing Passicame over post from Amiterdam, and scowered away for lord Manssield's seat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thundersstruck, and ready to submit unconditionally to our spirited ministers! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his pussing intelli-

take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his pussing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the minuster to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the same time afford an opportunity to certain persons (in the secret of the bubble) to make money in the Alley; for the real state of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a serious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, against this illistate country. However, the ministerial language is, "the nation was more in a more flourishing condition! there is no end to our resources; we are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000. are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000,000 public debt!" Such is the language of even partially, Drummond, Harley, Mure, Atkinion, 2 gent, and others, who have been fuch great in terers by the war! In this manner hath the matter bean habited from almost the commencement of the been bubbled from almost the commencement of the American war.

By the last packet which sailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was fent to his excellency general Sir Henry Clinton, fignifying his majefty's pleafure that a court-martial be forthwith heid on the hen. Cosmo Gordon, lieutenant colonel in the the near Commo Gordon, neutenant coloner in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerseys.

PHILADBLPHIA, June 23.

In the Newport mercury of the 9th inst is the following paragraph: a Boiton paper of Thuriday contains the following: "Yesterday the continental sigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He sailed in company with a French ship of 40 guns, which he parted with six weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry captured on his passage fix prizes, viz. two ware teers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica mand two sloops of war, of 16 six pounders; the traisst he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newsoundland, after a severe consist, in which the Alliance had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; captain Barry is untortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was sent to Newsoundland with 500 prisoners, taking a receipt for them, and hostages for the return of the vessel. PHILADBLPHIA, June 23. he vestel.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a field wound. That he was in high spirits, and in a sair way of soon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the service of his country. And by advices from Boston of a later date than foregoing, that the 40 gun ship, mentioned in the preceding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tuesday arrived here the prize ship Barring of from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with nav. stores, &c. sent in by the privateer lessing but captain Casson, also, on Thu and Aix: stores